

As to the relative positions of the two organs in the various examples, it has already been mentioned that in the specimen under consideration the female section occupied the anterior position, whilst the smaller male organ was confined to the posterior portion of the abdominal cavity; but in that described by Dr. A. J. Smith (which measured only $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and was therefore evidently not matured) the reverse was the case:—"The upper [anterior?], larger, and bulkier portion, 2 inches in length, was a distinct testis or milt; the lower [posterior?] and more tapering half was roe and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the separation between the two quite distinct and divided vertically." Only one side of the generative organs was preserved, but Dr. Smith says that the other side was of exactly the same character. In Mr. Yarrell's specimen the disposal of the parts differed from both these: the "lobe of the female, or hard roe, was on one side, and the lobe of the male, or soft roe, on the other."

That the occurrence of such compound sexual organs in the herring is of very rare occurrence (it is more frequent in members of the cod family) seems probable, for I cannot learn of like examples having been previously observed by the Yarmouth fish-curers, through whose hands many millions of these fish pass annually, and who are very ready to mark any departure from the normal.

XXXII.—*Description of a new Lizard from Pitt Island, near Chatham Island, New Zealand.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Lygosoma Dendyi.

Section *Lirolepisma*. Body elongate; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained $1\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{4}{5}$ in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout short, obtuse. Lower eyelid with an undivided transparent disk; nostril pierced in the centre of the nasal; no supranasal; rostral nearly twice as broad as deep; frontonasal broader than long, forming a suture with the rostral; prefrontals in contact on the median line or narrowly separated; frontal shorter than frontoparietals and interparietal together, in contact with the two anterior supraoculars; four supraoculars, second largest; seven supraciliaries; frontoparietals distinct, a little longer than the interparietal; parietals in contact

behind the interparietal, bordered by a pair of nuchals and a pair of temporals; three pairs of nuchals; fifth upper labial below the centre of the eye. Ear-opening oval, larger than the transparent palpebral disk, its anterior border with two or three short projecting lobules. 34 scales round the middle of the body, dorsals largest and feebly striated. Præanal scales scarcely enlarged. The adpressed limbs fail to meet. Digits moderately long, subcylindrical; subdigital lamellæ smooth, 16 to 18 under the fourth toe. Tail once and a half as long as head and body. Dark olive-grey above, with small black spots and a blackish-brown wavy lateral band, passing through the eye; this band may be dotted with white; lower parts leaden grey or blackish.

	millim.
Total length	168
Head	14
Width of head	9
Body	54
Fore limb	18
Hind limb	24
Tail	100

The British Museum is indebted to Professor Arthur Dendy for specimens of this species, most nearly allied to *L. moco*, D. & B., of New Zealand. Professor Dendy informs me that the new lizard is common on Pitt Island, a small island south-east of Chatham Island, whilst no lizards have yet been recorded from the latter.

XXXIII.—Notes on the Classification of Teleostean Fishes.—

II. On the Berycidae. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

FIRST included by Cuvier among his Percoides, the Berycidae, after having been raised to family rank by Günther in 1859, have later been regarded by the same author as the representatives of a still higher division, the Beryciformes, equivalent to his Perciformes. The reasons for such a course have never been explained otherwise than by the brief diagnosis which, in Günther's latest work, 'Study of Fishes,' runs thus:—"Body compressed, oblong, or elevated; head with large muciferous cavities, which are covered with a thin skin; ventral fins thoracic, with one spine and more than five soft rays (in *Monocentris* with two only)." As compared with the definition of the Perciformes, the first of these characters